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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECRET

COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/> 25X1A
SUBJECT	1954 Sulphuric Acid Production in East Germany	DATE DISTR.	16 April 1954
25X1A		NO. OF PAGES	1
DATE OF INFO.	<input type="text"/>	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
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SOURCE: 25X1X
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At a meeting held at the State Secretariat for Chemistry the 1954 production quota of sulphuric acid was 430,000 tons, broken down for the individual plants of the HV Schwerchemie (Main Administration for Heavy Chemical Industry), as follows: 1

Pyrites-sulphuric acid plant of the Farbenfabrik (Dye Factory)	
VEB, Wolfen	32,000 tons
Gypsum-sulphuric acid plant of the Farbenfabrik (Dye Factory)	
VEB, Wolfen	97,000 tons
Schwefelsaeure- und Superphosphatwerk, VEB, Goswig	52,000 tons
Schwefelsaeure- und Aetznatronwerk VEB, Nuernchritz	38,000 tons
Chemische Fabrik Fahlberg & List, VEB, Magdeburg	35,000 tons
Several plants of the Saeurechemie, VEB, Berlin-Niederschoneneweide	34,000 tons
	<u>310,000 tons</u>

Plants of the HV Kunststoffe (Main administration for plastics)	128,000 tons
	<u>438,000 tons</u>

1. Comment: In 1954, East Germany needs 525,000 tons of sulphuric acid, which cannot be supplied by available plants.

2. Comment: Reported as received. The total of the figures reported is, however, 288,000 tons.

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INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

25X1

COUNTRY

East Germany

DATE DISTR. 5 April 1954

SUBJECT

High Temperature Coke for the Lauchhammer Coking Works

NO. OF PAGES

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44. The use of high temperature coke made by the Lurgi-Hamner coking works was difficult after large metal-working plants had refused to buy this coke and even the VEB Eisenwerke (iron works) West in Calbe had refused to fire with it in its low cupola furnaces. Source said that especially grade sizes of over 40 and 45 mm showed low combustion properties due to large grains and great hardness and that efforts were now being made to use fine grained briquettes and even normal briquettes of special solidity instead of the finest grain briquettes used previously. He added that this measure would raise the ignition properties of the coke but would render it less abrasion-proof than required.

Funds made available for the Lauchhammer project prior to late 1953 totaled about 250 million eastmarks; 23.5 million eastmarks, possibly even 26.5 million eastmarks, were provided for 1954. He said that an additional 50 million eastmarks could be appropriated for 1955 and that the total spent by 1955 would be 325 to 330 million eastmarks for an output related to 450,000 tons of coke. Source commented that production of 1.2 million tons per year for 450 million eastmarks had been planned and that the present production of high temperature coke was about 1,000 tons including about 50 percent grain sizes over 45 mm and 50 percent grain sizes below 45 mm.

The Dneprostroy project, which formerly ranked first in the appropriation program of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, ranked third in early 1957.

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